ARGUE AGAINST IT. Turner Says the Democracy Will Renew the Fight on the Same Line and Under lar Appropriation bill for the year 1901, pass-the Same Leadership as in 1896-Mr. ing it in practically the shape recommended by

Allen Declares That He Is Still for 16 to 1. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-The Financial bill was egain taken up in the Senate to-day and Mr. Turner (Dem., Wash.) spoke against it. He charged Republicans with infidelity to their former professions of faith in favor of the double standard, and predicted that, with all other liars, they would have their place in the lake of fire and brimstone. He praised the Chicago platform, and said that the Chicago Convention chose a leader who was himself an Inspiration and a platform. He spoke of his party as the "noble, inspired and God-like Democracy," and said that the fight would be renewed "on the same line and under the same

leadership." Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.) argued against the Financial bill as legislation in favor of the national banks and not in the interest of the people. The national banks, he declared, were at the bottom of the bill. He quoted from a speech made by Mr. McKinley in Toledo in 1891, criticising President Cleveland for his gold policy and charging him with dishonoring "And what." Mr. Bate exclaimed. "is President McKinley doing now? Every effort of his Administration is to that end; and you will see, when this bill is presented to him, whether he will approve it or not."

Mr. Bate declared himself in favor of State banks and of repealing the 10 per cent. tax on their issue of notes. He believed in local self-government; and national banks were not local self-government.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) said it was difficult for him to find in the bill anything that commended itself to his judgment. The money question was the most important question before the American people to-day, and would continue its importance until it was solved on a sound, honest and scientific basis. He declared himself an adherent of silver and gold at the ratio of listo I, and said that it any one had receded from that doctrine he had not. He referred to Mr. Aldrich as having admitted, in the financial debate in 1893, that legislation could affect prices, and he asked that Senator if he still admitted that.

Mr. Aldrich (in a low tone)—Yes.

"I wonder," said Mr. Allen. "If the Senator has spoken loud enough to be heard."
"I never expressed any other opinion here or elsewhere." Mr. Aldrich remarked.
"It was argued on the Republican side in 1893," Mr. Allen continued, "that there was no power in legislation to affect or create value."
"That is another thing," Mr. Spooner interposed. fore the American people to-day, and would

posed.
Mr. Allen—No. I beg your pardon.
Mr. Spooner—The power to destroy does not involve the power to create. A potato bug may destroy a potato, but it cannot create

may destroy a potato, but it cannot create one. [Laughter.]

Mr. Allen (plainly offended) said he did not like to be made the butt of a jest of that kind. And then he went on with his argument against the bill, the principal point of it being that the bill came within the constitutional inhibition of impairment of contracts, every obligation now payable in coin being required, under it, to be paid in gold. What was that, he demanded, but spoilation and confiscation. Its proper designation, therefore, would be "a bill to confiscate the property of the people." His solemn conviction was that it was the nurpose of the framers of the bill to perpetuate the national debt for the benefit of the banks and wealthy classes, and all because the Republican party was the debtor of that class of people for political favors, past and present.

"Who" he demanded "has asked for the

class of people for political favors, past and present.

"Who," be demanded, "has asked for the passage of this bill? I dety any Senator to point out one petition that has been presented for it by the people, as distinguished from the plutocrats, by the plain, common neople as distinguished from the aristocracy of wealth. No farmers' organization has asked for it. The people are stient about it because they knownothing about it. But they will have an experience of it within the next year or two."

Continuing, Mr. Allen asserted that the purpose of the bill was to retire silver dollars, greenbacks and Treasury notes, to the amount of about a thousand million dollars, in order to let bank currency takes their place.

of about a thousand million dollars, in order to let bank currency take their place.

Mr. Aldrich—This bill does not change the status of either, and does not give to the banks or to bank currency any rights or privileges over what they have at this moment.

Without finishing his speech, Mr. Allen yieldel the floor, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

ALDRICH'S STRATEGIC MOVE.

The Financial Bill New Before the Senate at All Times Until the Vote Is Taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee, displayed good generalship yesterday when he obtained pending Financial bill taken up each day after the routine morning business, and hold the right of way against all other business until disposed of. Senator Chandler, who is desirous of taking up the Quay case, and one or two other Senators, who were not in the chamber when Mr. Aldrich's strategic proposition was agreed to, are inclined to feel offended as being the victims of "snap judgment," but unanimous consent agreements generally "go" in the Senate, as this one undoubtedly will. It

In the Senate, as this one undoubtedly will. It had already been arranged that the vote on the passage of the Financial bill shall be taken on the 15th inst., and until that date the measure will be at all times before the Senate, except as Mr. Aldrich, in charge of it, shall give way temporarily for other business.

It is learned to-day that the amendment reported to the bill yesterday by Mr. Aldrich from the Finance Committee, setting forth that the bill is not intended to interfere in any way with the accomplishment of internal bimetallism, was adopted by the committee at the instance of one of its members, Senator Wolcott of Colorado, the only pronounced silver man in the Senate who has persistently stuck to his party through thick and thin. When the bill was reported to the Senate it was without the vote of Mr. Wolcott, but with the adoption of his amendment, as reported by Mr. Aldrich, he will give his active support to the measure. Mr. Wolcott is now preparing a speech to be delivered in the Senate Monday, which his colleagues say will be very important and interesting, as Mr. Wolcott is the leader of the Colorado Republicans who are very hopeful of carrying the State back into the Republican party by crushing out Bryanism and Populism at the next election.

Chairman Aldrich accepted the Wolcott

tion.

Chairman Aldrich accepted the Wolcott amendment ostensibly for the purpose of strengthening the bill in the Senate by making some of the votes of those Republican Senators who are, like Mr. Wolcott, bimetallists. Undoubtedly he has succeeded in this, for those Senators do not conceal their pleasure at the introduction of the amendment, which it has aiready been decided by the partyleaders shall be the language of the financial plank of this year's Republican platform. Senator Aldrich aircauction of the amendment, which it has aircaive been decided by the party leaders shall be the language of the financial plank of this year's Republican platform. Senator Aldrich, however, and those who are acting with him, have taken into consideration the political possibilities of the future, and are hopeful that by putting the party on record as in favor of international bimetalism if it can be secured, they will make certain the election of Senators in those States where vacancles occur in 1901 and from which Republicans can reasonably hope to be elected. There are at least ten Western States in which the Legislatures to be elected next November will choose Senators, and where the Republicans are sincere and earnest bimetalists. To give them a platform upon which they can remain consistent Republicans is the aim of the proposed amendment to the Currency bill and the inclusion of it in the party platform.

The Republican leaders, while expressing

patform.

The Republican leaders, while expressing the utmost confidence in McKinley's enthusiastic reflection, are not unmindful of the fact that strange things happen in politics. They appreciate that if Bryan should by any chance be elected he would carry a Democratic House of Representatives with him, and that only the Senate would then stand in the way of free silver legislation. Therefore, the necessity of maintaining a sound money majority in that body is paramount, and the adoption of the amendment hinting at international bimetallism is intended to aid the good cause.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THORITE.

Naval Officers to Test the Destructive Effect of the New High Explosive.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Experiments are to be made this week at the Naval Proving Station, Indian Head, with thorite, the new high explosive recently tested at Sandy Hook. The Naval Ordnance officers have been trying to obtain an explosive that will not burst the shell until the projectile has pierced the side armor of the ship, and at the forthcoming test at Indian Head the sides of a battleship are to be simulated by the use of a Harveyized armor plate, ten inches thick, supported and boiled firmly, with two deck plates three inches thick, arranged perpendicularly on the inside, the object being to determine the destructive effect of the explosion after piercing the armor. The rifle employed in the test will be a 10-linch naval gun, firing the usual service charge at a distance of about three hundred feet from the plate. The new explosive is set off by a detonating fuse and not by the impact of the shell, and for this reason is claimed to have superior advantages to any high explosives high explosive recently tested at Sandy superior advantages to any high explosives previously tried at Indian Head.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropria WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-With tut little delay in the way of general debate the House to-day finally disposed of the Diplomatic and Consu-

the Committee on Foreign Affairs. By unanimous consent Mr. Shafroth of Colorado was permitted for forty-five minutes to address the House in continuation of his speech of last week, advocating the mediation of the United States in the fight in South Africa. He did not ask for arme intervention, but wanted the United States only to exercise the right given to it by Article 3 of The Hague treaty. The third article of that treaty made it the duty of nations, strangers to the dispute, upon their own initiative, to offer to mediate the

This speech drew out Mr. Grosvenor (Rep. Ohio), who evoked loud laughter as he ridiculed Mr. Shafroth's demand. He wanted to go further than that gentleman, he said. Congress had stood still while Finland, Greece and Armenia had been ravished by great nations in Europe, and yet there were natives of all those countries in his district. hundreds of them. He wanted to know by what right the Austrians had deprived the Kingdom of Hungary of its ancient liberty. The great German Empire had taken from France two provinces and absorbed the people who objected to the transfer. "Great God." shouted Grosvenor in mock heroics, this thing to be permitted to go on, and we say nothing?" [Laughter].

He suggested that there should be appointed a committee of not less than twenty-five members. "not more than thirteen of whom shall committee of not less than twenty-nye members, "not more than thirteen of whom shall be members of the same political party," whose salaries ought to be at least \$20,000 a year each, with a roving commission authorizing them to go to all parts of the world. Whenever they found any wrong being done in any place, they should return and report the facts, and if any member of the House has any of the natives of the opposed nation in his district, then the United States should go to war to redress the wrong. [Laughter.]

Mr. Shafroth plaintively inquired why he should be held up to ridicule. Why, if liberty was being violated in the earth, it were a crime to mention the fact in the House?

When the paragraph making appropriations for the salaries of Consuls-General at London and Paris was reached. Mr. Dollver of Iowa, stating that current rumor accorded to each of those officials an annual income largely in exexcess of the salary received by the President, asked for the facts.

Mr. Hitt of Illimois, in charge of the bill, replied that the gross annual income of these officials was about \$12,000, out of which they

Mr. Hitt of llinois, in charge of the bill, rapided that the gross annual income of these officials was about \$12,000, out of which they were required to pay a considerable sum for clerical service. Until within recent years, however, Mr. Hitt said, the official fees, now turned into the Treasury, went to swell the Consul-General's income.

An amendment offered by Mr. Heatwole of

An amendment offered by Mr. Heatwore or Minnesota, was agreed to, providing for the appointment of a Consul-General at Christiania. Sweden, at a salary of \$1.500.

Without further changing the bill the committee rose, the bill was reported to the House, the amendments agreed to and the bill passed. The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE CLARK BRIBERY INQUIRY.

Evidence Offered to Show That the \$30,000

Alleged Bribe Money Was Daly's. Washington, Feb. 7 .- The taking of testimony in the Montana Senatorial election case was continued this morning before the Senate the witnesses examined for the last three or four days have been on the Clark side, and their testimony has been directed to a demolishing of all that had been sworn to by the witnesses on the other side. According to those who testified on the Clark side there were no bribes offered or accepted, as far as they were concerned, and all of the statements attributed to them to that effect were denied by them. That was about how the case stood at the close of yesterday's session.

The first witness this morning was George F. McGrath of Chicago, who had formerly edited the Butte People, a paper representing the labor interests of Silver Bow county, and which had supported Mr. Daly in the Senate contest of 1893. He was inquired of as to gard to a scheme to defeat Clark, who was also a candidate. Objection was made to the proposed testimony as referring to a matter too re-

to be added to the possessions of the United States in the West Indies. They are the Mona Island and Monito Island in the Mona Passage, between San Domingo and Puerto Rico. The

former is an island of some size but Monito is only a coral reef. It was not definitely known until to-day that the islands belonged to the United States and then not until after considerable research. The Post Office Department has been having a map made of the American possessions in the West Indies and was in doubt whether or not to include these islands on the map. An official communication was sent to the State Department inquiring if the treaty between United States and Spain provided for their acquisition by the United States. The treaty was examined and showed that Spain ceded to the United States, Puerto, Rico, and all other Spanish islands in the West Indies except Cuba. No special mention was made of Mona Island, and there was no information regarding the island to show to whom it belonged. It is nearly six miles long and three and half miles wide. It rises about one hundred and seventy-five feet high and is situated just thirty miles west of Mayaguez in Puerto Rico. It is about forty miles from the coast of San Domingo and lies almost midway of the Mona Domingo and lies almost midway of the Mona passage between the two islands. The State Department had no information showing whether or not Mona belonged to Spain, and this was not determined until a search was made of several charts in the Navy Department. One chart was found indicating in colors the different colonial possessions of the world, and this showed that Mona was regarded as a Spanish possession and accordingly becomes American property under the Paris treaty. It is thought probable by naval has been having a map made garded as a Spanish possession and accord-ingly becomes American property under the Paris treaty. It is thought probable by naval officials that the island may prove of service to

ssion. It is not inhabited. CAPT. E. D. SMITH DEAD.

He Dies of Wounds Received in the Philippines-Lieut. Toncray Dies of Smallpox.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Gen. Otis cabled the War Department to-day confirming the reported death of Capt. Edmund D. Smith of the ported death of Capt. Edmund. D. Smith of the Nineteenth Infantry, from wounds received in an engagement in Cavite Province, Southern Luzon, Feb. 5. Gen. Otis says:

"Capt. Smith died at Sogod, on Feb. 5. of a gunshot wound. The body in scaled caskst will be shipped to San Francisco. Escaped Spanish prisoners report that they saw Lieut. Stockley a prisoner in the lands of the insurgents, Jan. 28, near Antimonan. Southern Luzon."

Gen. Otis also reported the death this morning from smallpox of First Lieut. James P. Toneray, of the Thirty-sixth Infantry. Lieut. Toneray was appointed to the Yolunteer Army from Tennessee. His home is at Elizabethtown in that State.

IF YOU OWN REAL ESTATE. you are naturally interested in the condition of the market. THE SUN gives this each day in

AFTER GERRY'S SOCIETY.

BILLS PLACING IT UNDER THE CON-TROL OF THE STATE BOARD, Mr. Harburger Proposes to Place All Gas

Companies Under the Jurisdiction of the State Board of Health-The Mazet Committee Bill Passed in the Assembly. ALBANY, Feb. 7.-President William Rhineander Stewart of the State Board of Charities has asked the Legislature to enact laws which will meet the decision of the Court of Appeals that the State board has no jurisdiction over such corporations as Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Children. Senator Brackett and Assemblyman Fish to-day introduced two bills with that object in view. One of these bills provides that all institutions of a charitable, elecmosynary, correctional or reformatory character, whether in receipt of public moneys or not, and without regard to whether their articles of incorporation state their work to be charitable, if it is so in fact, shall be subject to the visitation, inspection and general super-

vision of the State Board of Charities. The other bill is an amendment to the Mem bership Corporations law. It provides that societies for the prevention of cruelty to children shall be subject to the visitation, inspection and general supervision of the State Board of Charities, and that such societies shall make an annual report to the board covering their receipts and expenditures. By this act the power of approving the incorporation of other societies for the prevention of cruelty to children is taken away from the New York dren and conferred upon the State Board of Charities.

Assemblyman Harburger has introduced new gas bill that is an oddity of its kind. as it places all gas companies of the State practically under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Health. The companies are required to report semi-annually to the State Board of Health the amount of gas made, amount sold, amount consumed in offices or works, amount unaccounted for and the length of the mains in use. The object of the bill appears to be to get at the leakages from the mains, and the State Board of Health is to transmit copies of the report, together with suggestions considered necessary for the protection of public health, to the Mayors of the

water supply and permits him to spend as much money as he deems necessary for that

Assemblyman Knipp has introduced a bill requiring that after Sept. 1 next no persons shall be married in this State without a mar riage license. It is almost identical with the Pennsylvania Marriage law, and provides that no persons under 21 years of age shall receive a license unless they have the consent of the parents and guardians in person or by affidavit. Any minister, justice or officer marrying any persons who have not a license will be guilty of a misdemeanor. The license fee is placed at fifty cents, and licenses are to be

issued by the County Clerk. Assemblyman S. F. Hyman of New York city has introduced a bill which is designed to proteet the policyholders of mutual assessment insurance companies and prevent them from being forced to lose their policies after being in the company for ten years by reason of not being able to meet the assessments which have been increased from time to time. The bill provides that a policyholder of ten years'

being able to meet the assessments which may be accorded to the part of Clark's counsel that a scheme was then concocted, similar to that alleged in the present case; that money would be used by Daly; that its use would be used by Daly; that its use would be charged on Clark and that the \$30,000 deposited by members of the Legislature as bribe money in the present instance, was turnished by Daly in the tone of the scheme. After argument the committee was the doors were recommend, the chairman said that the decision of the committee was to exclude the proposed testimony for the present.

Powell Binck, a member of the Legislature, was recalled and he contradicted scriatim every bit of evidence connecting him with the receipt of a bribe.

The next witness was Walter M. Blekford, a lawer. He explained the circumstance of his having had Mr. Stiff (his former partner) examine the title to certain property of one of the suspicious circumstances in the ease. He said he had employed Stiff because he was a careful man, and for no other reason. He detailed aconversation with Stiff, which led him to believe that Stiff was friendly to Clark, and he never had any reason to helieve him unfriendly. He had never told Stiff that if he would have him placed on the list of Clark's aftorneys, as had been retained in the order of the surfners of the safe of the

price of illuminating gas in New Bochelle from \$1.75 to 90 cents, and of fuel gas to 80 cents. Senator D. F. Davis has a bill increasing from \$1,200 to \$1.800 the salaries of the Appellate

Senator D. F. Davis has a bill increasing from \$1,200 to \$1,800 the salaries of the Appellate Division Court attendants in the Second department.

A bill introduced to-dav by Senator Coffey proposes to repeal section 73 of the New York Charter, which prohibits the Municipal Assembly from granting franchises for alonger period than twenty-five years.

Senator McCarren has a bill putting the Brooklyn Wallabout Market lands under the sole charge of the New York gity Finance Department. The City Comptroller may lease and renew market leases. The portion of the market known as "farmers' square" shall be kept for the exclusive use of farmers and market gardeners.

The Assembly passed these bills:

Mr. Wilson's, permitting afformers to issue emmons for actions in the Municipal court of New York City.

Mr. Fallow's, making it a misdemeanor for a clerk of the courts not to place actions on the calendar in

their proper order.

Also, that all causes not preferred shall be tried in the order in which they are placed on the calendar. same.
Senator Wilcox-Providing that fire escapes now required on factory buildings may have either fold

ON CHATTANOOGA'S BATTLEFIELD. Bill Appropriating \$300,000 for the Erec

tion of an "Arch of Nationality." WASHINGTON. Feb. 7. - Favorable report has been made by the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission on the proposition to erect "Arch of Nationality" upon the battlefield at Chattanooga. The commission expresses the opinion that it would be an appropriate site for such a monument for the reasons that it is nearer the centre of population than any of the other great battlefields of the Civil War; that all the great divisions of the armies of the that all the great divisions of the armies of the North and South were either engaged or represented there, troops from all but four States east of the Rockies participating.

The plans for the arch contemplate placing upon it bronze tablets presenting a complete roster of all commands engaged on each side down to regiments and batteries, with their commanders; a roster of all State Commissioners and their tovernors who have assisted in the work of establishing the Park, and a roster of the Congress which authorized the Park and of the Congress which authorized the arch as its crowning work.

DEPEW SILENCES PETTIGREW.

Presents a Letter From Mr. Schurma WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Depew of New York, called attention to remarks made some days ago by Mr. Pettigrew on the Philippine question reflecting on Mr. Schurman, president of the Philippine

Commission, and read the following letter from Mr. Schurman: "DEAR SENATOR DEPEW: I see from page 1,363 of the Congressional Record that Senator Pettigrew, speaking of myself, says: 'The fact of the matter is that he tried to bribe the insurgents as near as we can ascertain, and failed; they would not take gold for peace.' Had this preposterous statement been tention to it; but as it has been made in the Senate absolutely without foundation. Very truly yours, "J. G. Schurman."

Mr. Depew pointed out that when Mr. Pettigrew's speech was being made, Mr. Schurman was in Washington, as was also Admiral was in Washington, as was also Admirat Dewey. He might have applied for information to Admiral Dewey and Fresident Schurman, whose statements would be received by the people without question. The Senator had based his contention on an alleged proclamation of Aguinaldo's, translated by an anonymous translator and published without any vertificate of authenticity. That testimony, Mr. Depew declared, deserved no consideration and was of no value.

Mr. Depew declared, deserved no consideration and was of no value.

"The facts, or alleged facts stated by the Senator from South Dakota," Mr. Depew said, "are like Aguinaldo's army. Whenever the United States troops appear, there is no army of Aguinaldo; and whenever the truth is let in, the alleged facts vanish into thin air."

Mr. Pettigrew replied to Mr. Depew, and the whole matter went over.

IN HONOR OF THE SUPREME COURT. The President and Mrs. McKinley Give a State Dinner at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-The President and Mrs. McKinley gave a State dinner to-night in honor of the Justices of the Supreme Court The table was laid in the main corridor adjacent to the red, blue and green parlors, and the usual profuse floral decorations were provided from the White House conservatory and the Botanical Gardens. The guests were:

The Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. Justice Harlan and Miss Harlan, Mr. Justice Gray and Mrs. Gray, Mr. Justice Brewer and Miss Brewer, Mr. Justice Brown and Mrs. Brown. tection of public health, to the Mayors of the cities where the gas is consumed. The board is also to report to the Governor from time to time such measures for the regulation of gas distribution in cities and towns as may be warranted by the information received. In case of an excessive leakage the board is to investigate the cause and to take such steps to abate it as a nuisance.

Mr. P. T. Roche introduced a bill in the Assembly to-day which he says will save New York city \$60,000 a year and prevent the appointment of commissions to investigate the sanitary conditions of the watersheds from which the city secures its water supply. The bill removes the limit of \$500,000 prescribed in the charter, which the Comptroller may spend to purchase real estate for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the water supply and permits him to spend as Mr. Justice Shiras and Mrs. Shiras, Mr. Justice

The Commander of the Monadnock Condemned by a Board of Medical Survey. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-Capt. John McGowan, ommanding the monitor Monadnock in the Philippines, has been condemned by a Board of Medical Survey and will be ordered home

of Medical Survey and will be ordered home for retirement. His disability results from nervous prostration. Capt. E. T. Strong, now at the Washington Navy Yard, has been ordered to Manila to take command of the Monadonek. He will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Feb. 27.

It was recently reported in press despatches, based on letters received in this country from Manila, that Capt. Mediowan had accidentally shot and killed a peaceable Filipino who had climbed over the side of the Monadonek in disobedience of orders. The story was that Capt. McGowan warned the man and, not being obeyed, directed a sentry to fire or fired himself over the man's head. The bullet struck the Filipino, who died of the wound. No report of the occurrence has been received at the Navy Department, and the Department's action in ordering Capt. Strong to relieve Capt. action in ordering Capt. Strong to relieve Capt. McGowan has no connection with that affair.

JAPANESE THEATRICALS.

Minister Komura Entertains Guests at the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-The Japanese Minister, Mr. Jutaro Komura, gave to-night at the legation the second exhibition of Japanese theatricals for the entertainment of a limited number of distinguished guests and personal friends. The principal performers were Madame Yacco and Messrs. Hoaki, Watonhe and Wada, professional actors, who have been some time in this country and are now on their way to the Paris Exposition. Three sketches, entitled Sanbaso. Kojina and Dojoy, were enacted each evening, the guests being seated in the drawing-room, the second parlor being arranged as a stage. Much dramatic talent was shown by the various neters and the beauty and grace of Mme. Yacco were especially applauded. After the performance a buffet supper was served and the petermers joined the guests in the dining-room. The entertainment was a decided novely and greatly enjoyed by all those present. The Japanese Consul at New York, Mr. Uchida, and his wife assisted Minister Komura in receiving. number of distinguished guests and personal

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-The training ship Dixie arrived at St. Thomas, the cruiser Detroit at Colon and training ship Lancaster at Caimanera; the cruiser Philadelphia safled Caimanera; the cruiser Philadelphia salled from San Diego for San Francisco and the collier Marcellus from Norfolk for Port Royal, all yesterday. The auxiliary cruiser Prairie arrived at Lambert's Point, near Norfolk, and the training ship Monongahela sailed from Barbadoes for Martinique, both to-day. Rear Admiral Kautz, commanding the Pacific Station, has shifted his flag from the cruiser Philadelphia to the battleship Iowa at San Diego.

Philadelphia to the battlesnip lows at San Diego.

Rear Admiral Farquhar telegraphed the Navy Department to-day from Colon that the gunboat Machias had gone to San Juan, Puerto Rico. She left La Guayra on Monday for Puerto Cabello, where a revolutionary outbreak was supposed to be impending. The fact that she has gone to San Juan indicates that everything at Puerto Cabello was quiet. The Machias will proceed from San Juan to San Domingo city, where the political conditions are uncertain.

Senator Spooner's Philippines Bill to Be Reported to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-The Senate Committee on the Philippine Islands will shortly report to the Senate, as the result of their deliberations, the senate, as the result of their deliberations, the bill of Senator Spooner, which follows almost word for word the language of the act passed at the time of the Louisiana purchase. The Democrats and their anti-expansion allies, knowing that the Republicans' policy is to be embraced in this bill, are preparing to attack it as giving imperial powers to the President, and their mills are already at work grinding out the necessary campaign literature.

Repairs to the Cruiser Olympia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- The Naval Board on Construction decided to-day to recommend repairs and alterations in the cruiser Olympia. now at Boston, to cost something less than half a million dollars. The complete estimates amounted to considerably more than that sum and the board pared them down about \$75,000. Under the decision of the board there will be no radical changes in the Olympia's batteries. All the inflammable woodwork on the vessel is to be removed and firepoof wood and steel substituted.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-These army orders were issued to-day:

The following assignments have been made: Act 2 Assistant Surgeon Edwin C. Shattuck, from 12 at Fort Pickens, Fla., to the Philippines, Act 22 Assistant Surgeon George E. Means, from the Destroated Assistant Surgeon George E. Means, from the Destrict of Santiago and Puetro Principe to the hippines; Acting Assistant Surgeon Anbury F. 12 Assistant Surgeon Andrey F. 12 Assistant Surgeon Hobert A. Anderson, from 12 Surgeon Gordon B. Meldrum, from Washington, C. to the Philippines: Acting Assistant Surgeon dward A. Southall, from Genesco, N. Y. to San rancisco: Acting Assistant Surgeon Mayer Herman, 12 Assistant Surgeon John H. Macready, from General 12 Assistant Surgeon John H. Macready, from General 12 Assistant Surgeon John H. Macready, from General 13 Assistant Surgeon John H. Macready, from General 14 Assistant Surgeon John H. Macready, f The following assignments have been made: Act

HORTON LAW REPEAL BILL.

The Committee Decides to Report It Fa

HEARING BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY CODES COMMITTEE.

vorably by a Vote of 9 to 3—The Bill Backed by a Delegation of Ministers and Members of Law and Order Leagues. ALBANY, Feb. 7.- The final round in the hearing on Assemblyman Lewis's bill to repeal the Horton law was fought before the Assembly Codes Committee to-day, and partial decision was rendered by the committee in favor of the supporters of the bill. By a vote of 9 to 3 it was decided to-night to report the bill favorably to the Assembly tooriginal shape, as it will be amended so as to take effect on Sept. 1 next, instead of immediately. Mr. Demarest, Democrat, of Rockland county, voted with the eight Republicans to make a favorable report, Messrs, Sanders, Rytenberg and Poth dissenting. On the motion to amend the bill all voted in the affirmative. Mr. Lewis is now confident that the bill will pass the Assembly and that the Senate will also take favorable action. The opponents of the measure, however, profess

Every part of the State was represented at the hearing to-day. Mr. Lewis was backed by a large delegation of ministers and representatives of law and order leagues. The opposition had a delegation from Buffalo, composed of John Leyden of the Olympic Athletic Club, Charles Wilson of the Hawthorne Athletic Club, Lewis Ortner of the Black Rock Athletic Club, George W. Garner, Joseph Stockmar and John Herman. The delegation was represented by their attorney, Charles A. Feldman. William R. McGuire, Jr., representing the Hercules Athletic Club of Brooklyn, Assemblymen Dillon and Roche and former Assemblyman James Oliver of New York city also appeared in opposition.

to believe that the bill will never become a

Mesers. Feldman, McGuire, Roche, Dillon and Oliver spoke against the bill. Mr. Feldman's argument was that in Buffalo the Horton law is lived up to, and that if it was violated in other cities it was the fault of the police offleials and not of the law. He read a telegram from Superinten lent of Police William R. Bull of Buffalo, who said that no one had ever been seriously injured in a boxing contest in Buffalo, and Mr. Feldman added that 600 of them had been held in that city. The others took the position that the contests held in New York city were not brutal and werelnot prize fights, being held under police supervision. In regard to brutality, they considered football to be worse than fighting and that boxing was a

healthy, manly sport.

Mr. McGuire said that in his club no knockMr. McGuire said that in his club no knock-Mr. McGuire said that in his club no knockout blows were ever permitted. He sail that
he boxed some himself in the clubroom, and
when Chairman Weekes asked him to describe
the sensation of a knockout, he replied that
"you get hit, go down and when you get up
ask if you whipped the other man." Mr. Dillon
said that the Governor had seen flaths when he
was a Police Commissioner, and he could have
stopped them then if he thought they were
brutal, instead of waiting until this day to
do so.

was a Police Commissioner, and he could have stopped them then if he thought they were brutal, instead of waiting until this day to do so.

Those who spoke in favor of the bill were the Rev. Dr. Thomas Poulson, pastor of the Olin Methodist Church of New York eity; the Rev. Dr. L. A. Ostrander, Moderator of the Wayne County Fresbytery; the Rev. I. N. Daiby, Presiding Elder of the Bochester district of the Rochester Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. H. C. Peeples of Rochester, the Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York eity, Frederick W. Block of the Clivens Vigilance League of New York eity, and T. P. Quincy Tully, Secretary of the Law and Enforcement League of Brooklyn.

Dr. Peters made the main argument in favor of the repeal of the law, The others when questioned as to whether they had ever seen a prizeffact replied in the negative, but Dr. Peters sai: he went once to what had been advertised as a boxing contest. He did so because he had heard them described as innocent sport and he wanted to be among the innocents. But he declared that it was a prize-fight, pure and simple, debasing and damning, and that no one could truthfully declare contrary to that statement. It was demoralizing and detrimental to good citizenship.

The others took the ground that the bouts permitted under the Horton law were degrading and demoralizing to the younger generation, and asserted that it was a disgrace to the State to permit it. Dr. Poulson said he believed in healthful athletics, and that it could be secured by other means than fighting. He was a promoter of physical culture, and if anyone doubted it they could go to some convenient place and test his strength.

Mr. Tully presented resolutions adopted against the Horton law at the mass meating held in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last Sunday, and which were adopted by 3,000 persons present; also a petition signed by the majority of ministers of Brooklyn and several Catholic priests, including the Viear-General of the diocese. A number of other petitions

on the \$100,000 he had loaned on such property. He said that many of his mortgages did not net more than 2 per cent, on account of the inability of the mortgagee to pay the 6 per cent, interest called for, and he preferred to allow the mortgagee to work the farm rather than take possession. He asserted that it was becoming harder and harder every year to secure loans on farm property, and that we were becoming a nation of landlords and tenants to such a degree that we would rived the oid nation average helps.

churches and societies were presented.

21.374 INSANE IN STATE ASYLUMS The Cost of Maintaining Them Last Year Was \$3,875,323.

ALBANY, Feb. 7 .- The annual report of the State Commission in Lunaey shows a decrease in the per capita cost of maintaining the insane during the past year, the rate falling from \$185 per annum in 1898 to \$178 in 1899. The net annual increase of cases was only 529, the smallest in five years. cases was only 5.34, the smallest in five years. The total number of insane in the State institutions at the close of the year was 21,374. The total amount expended for maintenance was 53,875,323, and for new buildings and equipment and for extraordinary repairs \$1,127,501. The total number of patients discharged recovered during the year was 1,009, and 181 additional patients were discharged sufficiently improved to enable them to return to their friends.

friends.

During the year the Commission succeeded in returning to other States and countries 168 insane persons, who had either been shipped to the port of New York from foreign countries or had drifted within the borders of the State from Canada or surrounding States.

ALBANY, Feb. 7 .- Among the new companies ncorporated to-day were the following: Roslyn Light and Power Company, to manufacture electricity for light, heat and power purposes in the town of North Hempstead, Vassau county. The capital is \$50,000 and the Directors are: R. D. Winthrop of Westbury, H. Mackay of Roslyn and E. D. Morgan of

C. H. Mackay of Roslyn and E. D. Morgan of Newport, R. I.

The New York-Aurora Mining Company of New York city, to mine and develope mining lands in the town of Aurora, Lawrence country, Mo. The capital is \$5,000 and the Directors are; William J. Whiting and Julius DeLong of Brooklyn and Thomas N. Cuthbert of New York city.

Buffalo Steel Company of Tonawanda; capital is \$200,000; Directors: Leopoid E. Block, Philip D. Block and G. H. Jones of Chicago; Joseph Block and S. J. Block of Cincinnati; Jacob, Joseph and John H. Porter of Buffalo; P. T. Parge of Tonawanda and J. W. Thomas of Chicago Heights, Ill.

The Thirteenth as an Artillery Regiment. ALBANY, Feb. 7 .- Major-Gen, Charles F Roe, commanding the National Guard of the State, was here to-day and said that he was drawing the order to convert the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn from an infantry organization to a heavy artillery regiment. Ization to a newly arthery regiment. He said that the change would involve no radical deperture in the present drill methods of the regiment, but that next summer, instead of being sent to State Camp for a tour of duty, the regiment would be ordered to man the coast defence of New York.

Bill Abolishing Capital Punishment to Be Reported Adversely.

ALBANY, Feb. 7 .- Assemblyman Maher's bill abolishing capital punishment in this State will be reported adversely by the Assembly Committee on Codes. At the meeting of the committee to-day Assemblymen Weeks, Rog-ers, Price, Cook, Plank, Knipp and Bedell voted for an adverse report and Assemblymen San-ders, Ryttenberg, Delaney, Demarest and Pot-against. Assemblymen Fiske was absent. The committee preferred to bring the measure before the House in this manner rather than let the bill die in committee.

The Good Roads Movement in This State. ALBANY, Feb. 7.-Representatives of the Boards of Supervisors of thirty-seven counties met to-day with State Engineer and Surveyor ers and their Governors who have assisted in the work of establishing the Park, and a roster of the Congress which authorized the Park and of the Congress which authorized the Park and sits crowning work.

The bill introduced in the House by Gen, Grovenor appropriates \$300,000 for the erection of the arch and the tablets.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it tails to cure. E. W.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it tails to cure. E. W.

Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—4ds.

If you carry any currency in your business you ought to have a HALL SAFE with a burglar-proof chest. Call and see us-nothing like it built anywhere. Sold since 1840. Prices right.

Hall's Safes.

Your old safe exchanged for a Modern "Hall." Second Hand Safe; for sale.

Safe moving and repairing.

THE ANTI-POLICY BILL.

Hearing Given Yesterday Before the As

sembly Codes Committee.

Mr. Oliver said the bill prescribed severer

penaities for this sort of gambling than for any other kind, and he opposed it as being unjust. He wished a week's time in which to present reasons why the bill should not be passed, but

reasons why the bill should not be passed, but he could get no assurances that the request would be granted until after the executive session of the committee.

The members of the committee asked the gentlemen in layor of the bill if they did not consider the section making the mere possession of a policy slip sufficient proof that the possessor is a common gambler was too stringent. Judge Cornell admitted that it was somewhat severe.

The bill was considered in executive session and an attempt was made to report it favorably, but it was unsuccessful, as only six members voted to report until the section under dispute has been moderated somewhat. Mr. Oliver will therefore have a chance to be heard on the bill next Wednesday.

PROPOSED TAX ON MORTGAGES.

Behalf of the Farmers.

ALBANY, Feb. 7 .- A joint hearing on the bill

introduced by the Legislative Tax Investi-

gation Committee, which taxes mortgages and

the stock of banks, was to-day before the

Taxation Committees of the two houses of the

Legislature. Next Wednesday afternoon an-

other joint hearing will be accorded the rep-

resentatives of the Saving Banks and Street

not attract the representatives of any im-

portant financial interests.

Railroad Corporations. To-day's hearing did

Mr. Thomas M. Gilchrist of West Carlton.

Saratoga county, opposed the taxation of

mortgages in the interest of the farmers. He

said that during the hard times several years

ago, the savings banks and life insurance com-

panies foreclosed the mortgages they held in

that vicinity, and that he took them up in order

to save the farmers from ruin. He said

that through this process he was compelled

to take 4,000 acres of farm land, and

that he could realize but 50 per cent. on the \$100,000 he had loaned on

of landlords and tenants to such a degree that we would rival the old patroon system before long.

Mr. William A. Gans, representing the Benai

Mr. William A. Gans, representing the Benai Berith and the Free Sons of Israel fraternal organizations of New York said that they had reserve funds aggregating \$1,500,000 invested in mortgages and would be sublect to a tax of \$7,500 a year under this bill. He thought that fraternal organizations should not be compelled to pay a tax upon mortgages held through their reserve funds, as they exist for the purpose of aiding windows and orphans. Mr. John T. McKeehnle, representing Metropolitan Building and Loan organizations, thought that the mortgages held by these associations should not be subject to a tax.

COL. SHEPARD MAY BE REMOVED.

Three Members of the Board of Trustees

of the Soldiers' Home Resign.

ALBANY, Feb. 7 .- As a result of the differences existing since last August among the members of the Board of Trustees of the State Soldiers Home at Bath regarding the retention of Col.

Charles O. Shepard as commandant of the

home, three of the trustees have resigned.

They are Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of New York.

Gen. Horace C. King of Brooklyn (Democrats).

and J. M. Shoemaker of Elmira (Republican).

Owing to the personal habits of Col

Shepard and the alleged incompetency of his administration a majority of the

the time by Col. Shepard putting in the posses-

sion of Attorney-General Davies, who, with

Gov. Roosevelt, is an ex-officio member of the

Gov. Roosevelt, is an ex-officio member of the board, a letter stating that when the board of trustees held its annual meeting this month he would resign if the trustees then desired it.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held in Bath to-morrow, and they will, it is said, ask for Mr. Shepard's resignation, in accordance with his letter submitted to the Attorney-General. It is understood, however, that Col. Shepard is not inclined to retire bending the conclusion of the investigation. This will make it necessary for the board to cause his removal on charges based on the testimony brought out by the investigation. The members of the Board of Trustees who are opposed to Col. Shepard are Palmer of Albany, Campbell, Smith and Sutherland of Steuben, Finch of Tioga county, and Cleary of Rochester.

Grand Officers of Royal Arch Masons.

elected the following officers:

ALEANY, Feb. 7.-The Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of the State of New York to-day

Grand High Priest, R. E. Joseph A. Crane of

Grand High Priest, R. E. Joseph A. Crane of Rochester; Deputy Grand High Priest, R. E. J. Harris Balston of New York; Grand King, R. E. Alfred A. Guthrie of Albany; Grand Scribe, R. E. Clarence R. Hatton of New York; Grand Treasurer, R. E. Herman H. Russ of Albany; Grand Secretary, R. E. C. G. Fox of Buffalo.

Prairie to Carry Over the Albany's Crew.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 7.-The auxiliary cruiser

Prairie arrived here this morning from Balti-

more. The Prairie has aboard the crew that will bring home the new cruiser Albany. She will also carry a cargo of exhibits for the Paris

Exposition. She will sail shortly for England and then go to Havre. She is taking on coal

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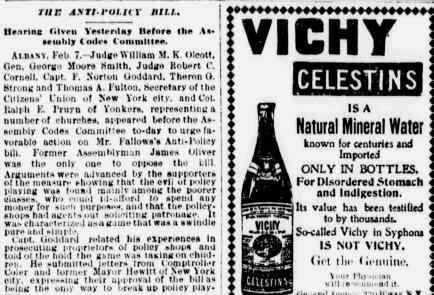
will add greatly to the

\$60 a Year.

trustees last August tried to his retirement. The matter was patched up at

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Judge Taft Thinks the Work Mapped Out Will Occupy About Two Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Judge William H. Taft, who has been selected for chairman of the New Philippines Commission, went to the White House this afternoon, accompanied by William R. Day, former Secretary of State, and had a long conference with Fresident McKinley relative to his coming duties. Prof. Dean C. Worcester, who has been mentioned for appointment on the new commission, was also present during a part of the interview.

After the conference Judge Tait said that the impression that he was ultimately to become Governor of the Philippine Islands was incorrect. He had no intention of accepting such an appointment, but he should follow out to the best of his ability the President's instructions relative to the organization of a civil government in the islands. He believes the work marked out for him and the other members of the Commission to be appointed will occupy about two years. Steps were to be taken slowly, he said, and it was not the intention to bring about radical changes in the islands any more rapidly than conditions warrant and make them possible. After completing this work Judge Taft says he will return to the United States and enter upon the practice of law. Worcester, who has been mentioned for ap-

practice of law.

The President is considering the names of a number of men for the two vacant places on the Philippines Commission. Prof. J. B. Thayer of Harvard University was asked to accept a commissionership, but decilined. A tender will be made to ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts.

Senator Sullivan of Mississippi had a talk with the President to-day and urged the appointment of a Southern man to one of the vacant commissionerships. The President showed that he was favorably disposed toward the suggestion, and it is said that Senator Sullivan presented the name of ex-Gov. McLauris of South Carolina.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Indirect Negotiations for Their Transfer to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7,-There is good reason to believe that the Government is indirectly in communication with the Danish Government concerning the transfer of the Danish West In-dies to the United States, but the negotiations are believed to be of a character sufficiently unofficial to permit denials that any official ex-changes have taken place.

Mrs. Magdalene De Bevoise Schenck died at Rome. Italy, on Tuesday of pneumonia after a short illness. She was the widow of Henry Valentine Schenck, a well-known merchant of New York, who died thirty two years ago. She was a memwho died thirty-two years ago. She was a member of the De Bevoise family who located on Long Island over two hundred years ago. She was born in Brooklyn sixty-seven years ago, and since her husband's death had spent most of her time abroad. She had a summer residence at Ridge-field, Conn. She is survived by a daughter who was with her at the time of her death. Her brother, Charles F. De Bevoise, lives at 751 Greene avenue, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

Mrs. J. Gillingham Fell, who suffered a stroke of paralysis on last Sunday, died at her home in Philadelphia yesterday. She was related to George W. Childs Drexel, John R. Drexel, Anthony Drexel, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, and to many other families equally prominent in Philadelphia society. She was the mother of Mrs. Herbert M. Howe, whose daughter, Miss Rhoda Howe, was one of the season debutantes. The late John R. Fell, the first husband of Mrs. Van Rensselaer, was her son and Mrs. Robert Kelso Cassatt, nee Miss Minnie Fell, was her granddaughter.

Mrs. Anna Wittenmyer is dead at her home Mrs. Anna Wittenmyer is dead at her home in Stratoga. Pa., at the age of 74 years. She was the founder of the National Woman's Rehef Corps Home, and for nine years had been chairman of the Board of Directors. In 1890 she was the National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, and was also once National President of the Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She was an army nurse during the Civil War and was a writer and a lecturer. She wrote a book entitled "Under the Guns."

She wrote a book entitled "Under the Guns."

Augustus Rapelye died at his home at Newtown,
L. I., yesterday after a brief illness. He was
born sixty-three years ago in Brocklyn and came
of an old Dutch family that had been among
the early settlers of Long Island. He was graduated from Columbia Law School about thirty five
years ago, but never practised law, devoting
himself to the management of the large estate of
the family. He was noted for his charities and
was accustomed to give away annually fully
one fourth of his income. His widow survives
him. She was Miss Helen Schroeder.

Capt. W. T. Dickson, widely known as a cap-

him. She was Miss Helen Schroeder.

Capt. W. T. Dickson, widely known as a capitalist and lover of fine horses, died at St. Louis yesterday at the home of his son in law. Col. Wells H. Blodgett. Capt. Dickson commanded a company in the famous Tenth Missouri Cavalry under Col. Corwyn, the fighting doctor, during the Civil War. He was born in Donegal county, Ireland, in 1819, and came to America in 1849. Capt. Dickson was a man of means who spent much money on fast trotting horses. He drove Pilot Temple in 2:20 when that mark was considered wonderful.

Charles Henry Minet, one of the least

Charles Henry Minot, one of the last of the Charles Henry Minot, one of the last of the East India merchants, died at his home on Berkeley street, in Boston, yesterday. He was born in Boston on Jan. 11, 1819, and was the son of the late John and Calla Smith Minot. He was educated at the public schools of Boston, receiving the Franklin medal at the Meyhew school. For the larger part of his business life he was connected with the Tudor Company as treasurer.

Mrs. George William Ballon wife, the backet.

Mrs. George William Ballou, wife of the banker, died yesterday at her home in the Hotel Endicott. She was connected at different times with many of the great charities of the city, and for years she was one of the managers of the Hahnemann Hospital. In addition to this public work she carried many pensioners on her personal list, and her energy, generosity and clear-headed charity won her the esteem of her associates.

Richard S. Davenport died at his home, 522
Greene avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday of cerebral
hemorrhage. He was born at Bellmore, Long
Island, in 1816, and for over half a century had
lived in Brooklyn. For the last forty years he had been in the grain commission business with Marsh. White & Co. A widow, two sons and a daughter survive him. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon

Baron Adolphe de Rothschild, who died yester Baron Adolphe de Robeschied, who died yester-day in Paris, was a grandson of the original Mayer Anschel, and was about 80 years of age. His father was Baron Chorles, the founder and head of the Naples house. The Rothschilds, who were violent Bourbonists, left Naples after the death of King Ferdinand II. in 1858, since which time Baron Adolphe had resided chiefly in Paris.

Baron Adolphe had resided emeny in Paris.

Mrs. Louisa Frances Rowe, 70 years old, died
yesterday at the home of her grandson, Henry C.
Banks, at Mount Vernon. Mrs. Rowe was the
daughter of the late Rev. Richard Sluyter. Her
daughter, who was Mrs. Shepard Banks, wife of
a New York lawyer, died in December. Mr.
Banks died in January.

NO MORE CONCISE AGGREGATION of Real Estate News is to be found in medium than that printed in THE SUN day.—Adv.